

REMARKS

1. After entry of this paper, claims 5, 9, 11, and 14 are pending. Reconsideration of this application is respectfully requested.

2. Claims 5, 9, and 11 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP 2000-058260 to Yoshimura in view of U.S. Patent No 6,043,478 to Wang.
To establish prima facie obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974). “All words in a claim must be considered in judging the patentability of that claim against the prior art.” *In re Wilson*, 424 F.2d 1382, 1385, 165 USPQ 494, 496 (CCPA 1970). If an independent claim is nonobvious under 35 U.S.C. 103, then any claim depending therefrom is nonobvious. *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988). (MPEP §2143.03 All Claim Limitations Must Be Taught or Suggested).

Independent claim 5 recites,

“. . . a first transistor coupled to each of the organic light-emitting diode structures, the first transistor coupled to one of the first and the second anodes of the organic light-emitting diode structures;

a second transistor coupled to each of the organic light-emitting diode structures, the second transistor coupled to the other one of the first and the second anodes of the organic light-emitting diode structures; and

a third transistor coupled to the first and the second transistors, the third transistor for switching the first and second transistors . . .”

Yoshimura fails to describe, teach or suggest the transistors recited in claim 5. Wang fails to cure the deficiencies of Yoshimura, as Wang fails to teach or suggest “a third transistor coupled to the first and the second transistors, the third transistor for switching the first and second transistors,” as recited in the claims.

Instead, Wang teaches first and second transistors M1 and M2 which are switched by switching signals S1 and S2, respectively,

“ . . . a first selecting signal S1 is coupled to the gate of the NMOS first transistor M1 . . . a second selecting signal S2 is coupled to the gate of the second NMOS transistor M2 . . . The source of a third NMOS transistor M3 is coupled to the drains of the first and second NMOS transistors (M1, M2) and the gate of a fourth NMOS transistor M4.” (Wang, column 3, lines 28-38).

“In time interval (a), the variable voltage is switched to a high voltage (3 V), and the first transistor M1 is turned on by the first selecting signal S1 (5V) . . .” (Wang, column 4, lines 4-6).

“Then, the variable voltage source VC is switched to a low voltage (0 V), and the first transistor M1 is turned off by the first selecting signal S1 (0 V).” (Wang, column 4, lines 24-26).

“Similarly, the light intensity sensed by the other photodiode (the second photodiode D2) is read out by carrying out the above operation in the case of replacing the first transistor M1 and first selecting signal S1 with the second transistor M2 and the second selecting signal S2, respectively.” (Wang, column 4, lines 32-37).

As has been shown above, Wang does not in any way describe, teach or suggest that transistor M3 and/or M4 switches transistors M1 and/or M2, as alleged by the Examiner. Accordingly, claims 5, 9, and 11 are allowable over Yoshimura in view of Wang.

In view of the foregoing, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

3. Claim 14 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,822,611 to Kontogeorgakis et al. (Kontogeorgakis) in view of Yoshimura as modified by Wang.

To establish prima facie obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. In re Royka, 490 F.2d 981,

180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974). "All words in a claim must be considered in judging the patentability of that claim against the prior art." In re Wilson, 424 F.2d 1382, 1385, 165 USPQ 494, 496 (CCPA 1970).

Claim 14 recites,

"... a first transistor coupled to each of the organic light-emitting diode structures, the first transistor coupled to one of the first and the second anodes of the organic light-emitting diode structures;

a second transistor coupled to each of the organic light-emitting diode structures, the second transistor coupled to the other one of the first and the second anodes of the organic light-emitting diode structures; and

a third transistor coupled to the first and the second transistors, the third transistor for switching the first and second transistors . . ."

Kontogeorgakis in view of Yoshimura as modified by Wang fail to describe, teach or suggest "the third transistor for switching the first and second transistors," as recited in claim 14. As pointed out above, Wang teaches the use of switching signals S1 and S2 for respectively switching transistors M1 and M2 on and off. Wang does not describe, teach or suggest that transistors M3 and/or M4 are used for or capable of switching transistors M1 and/or M2, as alleged by the Examiner. Accordingly, claim 14 is allowable over Kontogeorgakis in view of Yoshimura as modified by Wang.

In view of the foregoing, withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

4. Favorable reconsideration of this application is respectfully requested as it is believed that all outstanding issues have been addressed herein and, further, that claims 5, 9, 11, and 14 are in condition for allowance. Should there be any questions or matters whose resolution may be advanced by a telephone call, the examiner is cordially invited to contact the undersigned attorney at his number listed below.

5. The Director is hereby authorized to charge payment any filing fees required under 37 CFR 1.16 and any patent application processing fees under 37 CFR 1.17, associated with this paper, which may be due or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. **04-1679**.

Respectfully submitted,

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